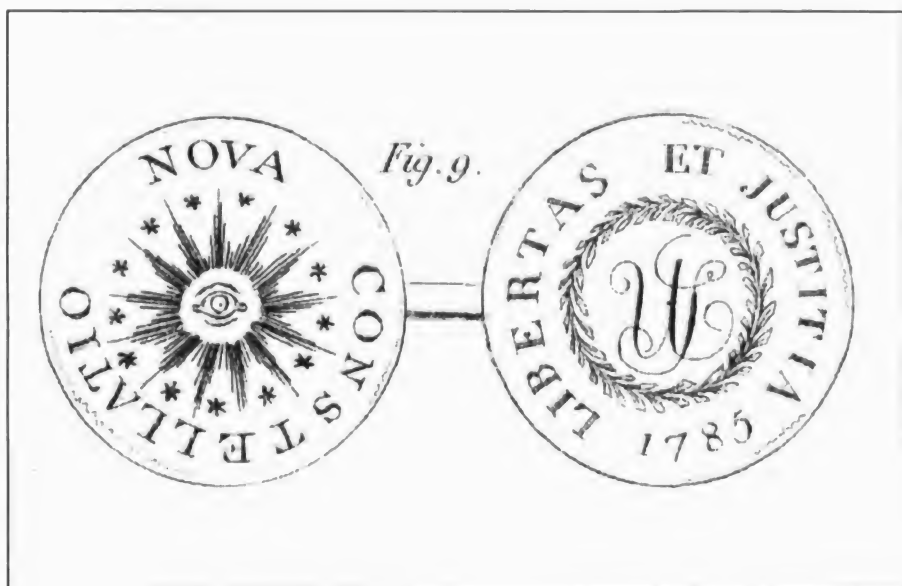


THE C4 NEWSLETTER

Colonial Coin Collectors Club



Spring 2003

Volume 11, Number 1



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The C4 Newsletter

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The Colonial Coin Collectors Club, Inc.

Web address: www.colonialcoins.org

C4 National Officers:

President Ray Williams

njraywms@optonline.net

Vice-pres. James Rosen

Treasurer: Angel Pietri

apietri@ix.netcom.com

Secretary: Frank Steimle

Past-pres. Dennis Wierzba

WIERZBA@attbi.com

Membership questions, address changes, and dues should be sent to Angel Pietri at the address listed above. Dues are \$20-regular, \$10 for junior members (under 18), \$25-1st class mailing of newsletter, \$400 for Life Membership (or 4 quarterly payments of \$100).

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sstephens@hsc.wvu.edu

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Jim Goudge

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Buell Ish

buell@vectrafitness.com

C4 Newsletter Associate Editors:

Brian J. Danforth, Publishing Editor

Sydney F. Martin, Technical Editor

Articles, letters for publication, and ads should be sent to Brian Danforth or to your Regional Vice President.

C4 Librarian:

Leo Shane,



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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

(Ray Williams)

In case you hadn't noticed, this Newsletter has a new editorial staff. I'd like to thank Angel Pietri for his outstanding work as C4 Newsletter editor since the Spring of '97. There are a handful of members that have gone above and beyond to assure the success of C4. I believe that Angel has dedicated more time and energy in this endeavor than any member. Thank you Angel for continuing as Club Treasurer. On the same note, I'd like to thank Brian Danforth and Syd Martin for stepping to the plate as the new editorial staff. I have the highest respect for Brian and Syd and I rest assured that a quality newsletter will continue.

Behind the scenes, a publications committee is in the process of being organized. I hope that in the Spring Newsletter there'll be a procedure listed for potential authors to submit manuscripts for possible book publication. Articles for the C4 Newsletter should still be submitted to the editors (preferably) or to your regional VP. There are many topics related to C4 that are discussed at the C4online egroup. If you are not currently signed up, please do so – it's free, fun and a good way to keep active in C4 between conventions.

This past C4 Convention is now history. It was another successful event, well attended with good educational events, great exhibits and a fun auction. M&G did another fine cataloging job. I've never attended an auction that was as fun and humorous as this – Ron Guth called the auction, kept things moving at a good pace and allowed for some laughs here and there. It was nice to have a room available to us for the entire convention. Dennis Wierzba is our Convention Chairman and who deserves the thanks. While in the thanking mode, I'd like to thank the guest speakers and all the volunteers who manned the C4 table and worked at auction lot viewing. There were two non-C4 members who worked in both areas – thank you Angie and Diane! Also there's Buell and all the

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exhibitors – I thank you too. You don't know how much fun it is to share your coins in an exhibit until you do it. Why not consider exhibiting next year and contact Buell? My only regret is that I was so busy that I didn't have enough time to sit at the C4 table and greet people.

My personal goal for 2003 as your president is to promote the sharing of information related to colonial coinage. I'd like this objective to continue in the pleasant informal atmosphere that we've enjoyed to date. Attending C4 events is like getting together with family – all feel at home, novice and expert alike. The only way C4 could feel more like home is if my recliner were there... Make an effort to attend this year, work a vacation or a business trip around the convention if necessary. The next gathering of C4 members enmasse will be at the EAC Convention in April. I hope to see you there.

Have FUN
Ray Williams



WILLIAM WOOD'S LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT

Brian J. Danforth, Ph.D.

Little is known about William Wood beyond the controversies surrounding him as the coiner of Wood's Money for Ireland and the American Plantations. Yet, his interests were varied, extending from politics to business pursuits that included extensive mining operations. It is in this last category of activities that he minted small denomination coins as another outlet for his copper mines. The intent was to promote the English copper industry that was still emerging from years of neglect and domination by imports from the European continent. He even had a philanthropic side, assisting several local institutions in his hometown of Wolverhampton.

Due to the lack of correct information about Wood's extensive activities, there exists the assumption that by the time of his death in 1730, he was impoverished. This misconception stemmed from the many negative tales that followed him for the remainder of his life as a result of the controversies surrounding his minting of coppers for Ireland. But, Wood had not been reduced to financial ruin as some speculated, and as others had hoped. In his Last Will and Testament dated June 21, 1729, Wood's financial resources are outlined. In spite of all the claims of his detractors, he died with extensive assets. However, due to the complexities of his business transactions, portions of his estate were at risk due to potential litigation. Some of these issues would be resolved although eventually three of his sons would declare bankruptcy.

Significance knowledge of this important figure in numismatics is gained from reviewing Wood's Last Will and Testament. Upon reading its content, we can glean insights into his business operations, as well as his personal life. As in any large family, there were secrets to be kept and preferences to be acknowledged. At the heart of this instrument was Wood's attempt, which is consistent with many family-owned businesses, to retain his enterprises as ongoing ventures.

These insights into Wood's life are the result of my discovery of a circa 1731 reprint of his Last Will and Testament, uncovered while I was conducting expanded research into his life in England. In reviewing records pertaining to his political activities in the 1710s and 1720s, I quite by chance located this document. Until now, its existence has been unknown to us, since it had been misfiled at the British Library in London. The following is the basic content of this instrument to which I have added several notes in order to assist the reader in understanding provisions therein.

The instrument begins as follows:

“IN THE NAME OF GOD, AMEN. This is the last Will and Testament of me William Wood...WHEREAS my Son Charles Wood, and my Son in Law William

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Buckland, have enter'd into several Bonds with me, at my Instance, and for my proper Debt... “

One such bond pertained to Wood's Hibernia patent, which had been contested by a Nicholas Vincent, Member of Parliament for Fowey, and a prior minter of tin coins. He claimed that the king had verbally promised him the patent and sought the assistance of Prime Minister Robert Walpole to have the patent reassigned. Walpole refused, informing Vincent to resolve the matter personally with Wood. The outcome of those negotiations was that Wood promised to pay Vincent £4,000 as a settlement with payment in the form of a bond to be retired by profits to be realized from uttering coppers in Ireland. Wood did pay £450 toward this obligation, but he ceased further installments after the patent was surrendered. Vincent died in 1726. In the following year, Abraham Meure, Vincent's agent, had Wood and his son arrested as debtors, claiming that the unpaid balance on the bond had been a personal loan and not a part of any business transaction associated with coining coppers for Ireland. In order to gain release from jail, Wood and his son each had to post a £16,000 bond. In 1727, Wood sued in the Court of the Exchequer. Later, he obtained a deposition from Walpole, supporting his contention as to the purpose of the bond. The matter remained unsettled at the time of Wood's death.(1)

It is important to note that family members were involved in the Hibernia and Rosa Americana coinage projects. This outlines a pattern that can be seen in his other business ventures as discussed herein. William Wood as head of the family was the key person in family endeavors and was the public representative for business pursuits. But, these undertakings were often operated as family enterprises with various members playing significant roles. This Will, therefore, expands our understanding of the complexities of his projects such as the controversial coining of coppers.

In like fashion, William Wood's marriage to Margaret Molyneux eventually led to a change in his career from that of an agent for a

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wealth landowner in western England to an entrepreneur in the copper industry. The Molyneux family, of Irish descent, had been involved in the copper business in western England since the late 1600s. Two of his brothers-in-law were situated in Dublin as ironmongers during the controversial years that engulfed the Hibernia patent. One of them had been accused in the Irish press of having received a quantity of Wood's Money with the intent to distribute it. While acknowledging that some coins had been received, he stated it was not his intent to circulate them.

Another outstanding obligation was an enterprise that Wood and family members started in 1726. In this instance, Wood claimed that he had invented a new process for making pig iron by using coal rather than charcoal by means of an "Air-Furnace"(2) being an improvement upon the reverberatory furnace that had been invented in principle in the 1670s. Wood secured a patent for this process and embarked upon creating a corporation that he hoped to capitalize at £1,000,000. In order to get the project started, Wood sent his son Francis to secure a loan from coal magnate James Lowther. As security, Wood offered the £3,000 annual payment granted to him by the crown as a condition for surrendering his patent to make coppers for Ireland. With Lowther's assistance, Wood secured a contract with the Mines Royal, as well as with the Mineral and Battery Works, to supply them with pig iron to be manufactured using his new methods. Of course, a £20,000 bribe to members of the respective Board of Directors was instrumental in finalizing the negotiations. As a part of this arrangement, Wood received a large block of shares in these two companies along with a commitment to advance £60,000 in cash toward his new venture. Unfortunately, this business alliance did not go well. Wood's new methods initially tended to produce brittle iron due to the sulfur content of coal. This led to insufficient output, which in turn led to his financial backers reneging on the advance of most of the promised funds. At the same time, Wood discovered that the shares that he had been given were overvalued and that he had been cheated. Wood basically walked away from the deal.(3)

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Still wanting to produce pig iron using his new methods, Wood petitioned the crown to obtain another charter to carry on the business without his former partners. By 1728, he had apparently achieved some success in improving his new methods. In his typical promotional style, he held a public demonstration of his procedures. In attendance was none other than Prime Minister Walpole along with “several other Persons of Distinction” who proclaimed that they were “entirely satisfied with the Performance and that fine Iron Bar was made...”.(4) Unfortunately for him, Wood was unable to obtain the new charter. Thus, at the time of his death, he was basically in breach of his contract with the Mines Royal and the Mineral and Battery Works. This dispute is reputed to have been one of the contributing factors that bankrupted his sons, who continued this endeavor into the 1730s, and who also seemingly failed to obtain the new charter that might have protected them.(5)

A final problem for the estate’s executors to handle was the attack by Thomas Tomkyns (at times spelled Tomkins) on Wood’s patent of 1726. Tomkyns claimed that he was the inventor of the process of using coal to make pig iron. In repeatedly attacking Wood, Tomkyns insisted that he should have been awarded the contracts with the Mines Royal and the Mineral and Battery Works since his patent was issued first. Frustrated by his inability to get Wood’s patent revoked, he went public with his accusations in early 1730. In one advertisement after another in the London press, Tomkyns asserted:

“WHEREAS there has been a PATENT granted in my Favour, for making Sow or Cast. . . with Sea or Pit Coal Fire, precedent to any other Patent. . . And whereas Mr. Wood did, immediately after the Publication of my said Invention, take out a Patent for making Sow or Pig Metal, upon my Principles... notwithstanding the Subsistance (sic) of my said Grant for that sole and particular Purpose...” (6)

Wood replied with his own advertisement, proclaiming:

“that Mankind may no longer be imposed upon by the specious Pretences of a Person who appears to have as little Knowledge in Iron Affairs, as Regard to Truth, it is thought proper to inform the Publick (sic), That Mr. Tomkyn’s Patent was obtain’d many Years before mine ...the two Patents are wholly different and have no relation to each other, as was fully made appear, at a Hearing before the Attorney and Sollicitor (sic) General...”(7)

Inflaming the matter, Tomkyns continued his attacks, asserting that Wood had issued a reward of 1,500 guineas for his imprisonment. Wood replied:

“to the giving a Reward...is false. I always thought his Invention to be good for nothing, and his Patent not worth a Shilling...”.(8)

While Tomkyns’ claim was never perfected legally, it remained for several years a contingent liability to the estate.

Wood’s son, Francis, who was initially involved in obtaining the 1726 patent and the subsequent financing arrangements with Lowther, continued the pursuit to get the new charter his father attempted to launch in the last two years of his life. In 1731, appeared the following notice of Francis’ activities:

“Mr. Wood’s Experiment of making Bar Iron from Oar (sic) by Sea or Pit Coal, was perform’d...in the Presence of the Right: Hon the Earl of Ilay...and others appointed by his Majesty’s Most Honourable Privy Council to inspect the same...All the Materials were view’d and examined...and it is generally thought by the Spectators that Mr. Wood’s Undertaking will fully answer whatever he has proposed.”(9)

As the Will continued:

“...and divers Bills drawn by the said Charles Wood on Kingsmill Eyre, Esq; for Payment of several Sums of Money unto the said William Buckland...have been negotiated for the same Service...Now I desire that the said Bonds and Bills, and all other my Debts, may be paid and satisfy'd as soon as possible...”

Eyre (sometimes spelled as Eyres) was associated with Wood in the patent to coin the Rosa Americana coppers for the American Plantations. Eyre claimed that he had “lent the latter a Sum of Money, toward carrying on the Coinage of Copper Halfpence.” (10) At the time of Wood’s death, this matter was unresolved. Philip Nelson, in stressing the point that Wood’s Rosa Americana project was a failure, noted that a Mr. Marsland, who was another partner in this endeavor, had a cellar full of unwanted coins at the conclusion of the effort -- maybe that was Marsland’s compensation, for he is not mentioned in the Will as having a claim against the estate.(11) It can be surmised that in Wood’s mind, no payment was owed Eyre since the patent had not lived up to its potential as was the case in regard to the Vincent bond associated with the Hibernia patent. Obviously, the plaintiff held a different opinion. It appears that Eyre’s claim was removed during the bankruptcy proceedings that plagued his sons several years later.

It is important to note that this is the first historical reference to the involvement of both Charles Wood and William Buckland in the Rosa Americana patent, a participation that was at least financial in nature. This fact raises their stature in this project to that of Eyre and Marsland. In addition, Charles may have been involved in overseeing operations to produce this coinage. While this assumption is speculative, it would conform to the pattern of the father designating one of his sons to manage a part of the family business.

“I give and bequeath unto my dear Wife Margaret Wood, the Deanary House, with the Appurtenances at Wolverhampton...I also give to her my said Wife, all my Household Goods, Furniture, and Implements of Household, and Plate...”

At times, writers have referred to Margaret as Mary. While this can be a nickname for Margaret that a writer may assume is proper, it is not used within the content of this instrument.

As for the Deanary House, some writers infer that this residence was a rather modest abode as would be in keeping with a man who was nearly bankrupt. However, contemporary sources describe this property as the most pleasant residence the town. In reality, the Deanary House consisted of a large brick home on the highest ground in the town. Formerly owned by Lord Thomas Windor, the residence had extensive gardens opening onto extended fields and then onto the countryside. In addition, Wood had a residence in London at Killigrew-Court in Scotland Yard, Whitehall.(12)

As the Will continued:

“...AND WHEREAS my Estate chiefly consists in Iron, Copper, Lead, and Tin Works and Mines, and in the Patent granted me by his Majesty for Making Iron with Sea or Pit Coal, to make a Partition whereof, or to divide the same among my Family, so as to make the same to be sold...would not only render such my Estate much less valuable, but be also detrimental to the compleating (sic) and carrying on such Works; I therefore Will and Desire, That the Net Profits thereof, or that shall accrue therefrom (sic), only may be divided...And I give and devise my Estate in the said Works and Mines, and in the said Patent, and all Leases and Contracts relating thereunto, with all Forges, Furnaces, Mills, Tools, Utensils, Horses, and other Appurtenances there unto...in Trust...”

With his business pursuits to be held in Trust, Wood outlined how the net profits were to be divided among his beneficiaries. He expressed the allocation of such profits as constituting “One Hundred Parts or Shares” that were to be dispersed to his wife, his 13 children and his son-in-law. The division was as follows:

As the Will continued:

“...To pay Ten Parts or Shares of the Profits of such my Estate unto my said Wife Margaret Wood, Ten more of such Parts or Shares unto my said Son William Wood... Five of such Parts or Shares unto my Son Francis Wood ...Five more of such Parts or Shares unto my Son Richard Wood; Five more of such Parts or Shares unto my Son Charles Wood...Five more of such Parts or Shares unto my Son Samuel Wood; Five more of such Parts or Shares unto my Daughter Mary Bradshaw; Five more of such Parts or Shares unto my Daughter Margaret Buckland; Five more of such Parts or Shares unto my Daughter Elizabeth Wood; Five more of such Parts or Shares unto my Daughter Sarah Wood; Five more of such Parts or Shares unto my Daughter Anne Wood; Five such Parts or Shares unto my Daughter Dorothy Wood; Five more such Parts or Shares unto my Daughter Isabella Wood; And as for and concerning the remaining Twenty five Shares that my said Son Charles Wood may have and receive, detain and apply to his own Use, out of the Profits thereof, the Sum of Fifteen Thousand Pounds; and the said William Buckland, to his own Use, the like Sum of Fifteen Thousand Pounds; and that after the Payment of the said two Sums, making together Thirty Thousand Pounds, the Remainder of the Profits of the said Twenty five Shares to go and be divided between my said Wife and eldest Son William, Part and Share alike, for and during the Life of my said Wife; and after her Decease, Twenty of the said Five and Twenty Shares, to go to my eldest Son William...and the remaining Five Shares to be in Trust for the Children of my Son John Wood (the Profits thereof to be equally divided amongst

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such Children, Part and Share alike.) ITEM:, I give to the said John Wood himself, One shilling Only...”

John Wood’s meager inheritance was provided under extenuating circumstances. The bequest of a mere shilling certainly reflected great dissatisfaction of the father for his son. The reason for this occurrence can be gleaned from a provision in the instrument that provided for a payment to an unnamed person as satisfaction for a claim against this son. Said provision is outlined as follows:

As the Will continued:

“...Fifteen Thousand Pounds...to a Domestick of the Resident of the Duke of Wolfenbottle, who has Register’d his Name in the Sheriff’s Offices...”

The reason for such a large settlement is unknown, but it can be inferred from social customs and legal proceedings of the eighteenth century. It would appear that John had engaged in buggery. In the 1700s, buggery was a serious crime although laws against it were not always enforced. Punishment ranged from placement in a pillory to hanging. In instances where there was a significant disparity in class status, the person of the higher rank had to compensate financially the other party. In this instance, the other party was a servant to a Duke who obviously supported his servant’s claim as evidenced by John being registered with the Sheriff’s office. Thus, the charge must have been most serious if it were to be adjudicated, placing John’s life at risk. The father probably saved his son’s life, but the cost was his son’s inheritance.

There was a further stipulation in the instrument pertaining to Wood’s unmarried daughters. If any such daughter should marry without their mother’s consent along with the concurrence of two of his three executors, their shares would be reduced from five to two parts.

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As the Will concluded:

“...I make and appoint my said Sons, William Wood and Charles Wood, and the said William Buckland, joint Executors in Trust of this my Will, earnestly desiring them to apply themselves to the Management and carrying on the said Works, in the best and most effectual Manner they can, to answer the Ends and Purposes of this my Will. And my Will is, That they shall be paid all their necessary Costs and Charges in and about the Execution thereof...W. WOOD.”

The ultimate beneficiaries of William Wood's mines, leases and patents were to be his executors who were to hold these assets as a single Trust to be sold at a later undisclosed date. It is obvious from the involvement of these men in the business affairs of these enterprises that they should benefit from their labor and money as invested in these endeavors. Son William received the largest single portion from the estate, which is consistent with the era whereby a father made such a provision for his oldest son. It also reflected William's role in assisting his father in the daily operations of the business, including the family's mining business in Jamaica in the West Indies. Buckland was the only in-law named as a beneficiary, reflecting his involvement in the family business, as well as his financial assistance with the Rosa Americana coinage project.

Two other sons were involved in the family business although their inheritance was not otherwise enhanced. Richard operated forges in western England and Francis participated in the family's iron manufacturing undertakings of the late 1720s.

A final note needs to be mentioned at this point. Common in upper class wills at that time would have been a reference to a particular church in the form of a gift or donation by which one could ascertain the deceased's affiliation. It was known that Wood was involved in several projects sponsored by the Church of England (Episcopal) in Wolverhampton. Several years later, during the controversy surrounding his Hibernia coinage, there are references

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to him from which it can be inferred that he was a Quaker. The Will is silent on this point. But, in the Will's margin is an acknowledgement of a Quaker Meeting House specified as: "Quaker Meeting House # 72, Stafford, in Somerset House."

Can it be surmised in this context that Wood was a Quaker? If so, the Quaker affiliation may prove significant to the circulation of Wood's Money in the American colonies. To begin with, the Quakers were very active in the copper industry in western England. Wood's involvement in that industry would have entailed interaction with Quakers since the community of ironmongers in that region was noted to constitute a close working network of producers. As the controversy surrounding Wood's Hibernia coinage mounted in 1723, Wood met with a Mr. Newsom, identified as a Quaker, wherein Newsom offered to acquire those coins Wood could not utter in Ireland and to transport them to the American colonies. Members of the Newsom family are identified as Quakers in Virginia. In time, this information may prove important in documenting the introduction of Wood's Hibernia coinage in the southern colonies in addition to their arrival in large quantities in the 1730s in the mid-Atlantic colonies. For a full discussion on the importation of Wood's Hibernia coinage into the American colonies, see: Brian J. Danforth, "Wood's Money Comes to America" *The Colonial Newsletter* (August, 2001), pp. 2213-30.(14)

Announcements of William Wood's death in early August of 1730 varied from a rather low-key pronouncement in Dublin in spite of the controversy that had surrounded his utterance of Hibernia coppers to a more embellished obituary in the London press. The Irish press merely noted:

"We hear from London that...died there at his house...William Wood, Esq; Patentee for Coyning Copper Money for this Nation, and since a Petitioner For a Charter to make Iron after a new Method, which is said he brought to some Perfection...."(15)

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By contrast, the London press stressed his qualities as a contributor to society, stating

“...He had great Patience, stedfast (sic) Faith, uncommon Courage; sincere Intentions, was strictly just to the utmost of his Power, free from Vice, a loving Husband; a kind Father, a sincere Friend, a Loss to the Publick, and greatly lamented by all his Family, and those that truly knew him.”(16)

Wood’s death ended a fascinating chapter in American numismatics. He was a multifaceted and complex individual of many talents - a man committed to improving England’s fledging copper industry, a politician who strove to ensure the success of the Whig Party as it captured control of Parliament, a benefactor who assisted local charitable institutions, an inventor who worked to move England’s iron manufacturing industry into a modern age, a coiner of copper coins for England’s dependencies in an attempt to address the demand for small change for daily transactions in Ireland and the American Plantations, a businessman who wove together these different aspects of his life to create a complex family enterprise, and lastly a family man who wanted to provide for the future of his children. Yet, in spite of all his accomplishments, he was never able to shake off the blemish associated with his Irish coppers - a stigma that dogged him until his dying day. To the end, his nickname remained “\Halfpenny Wood.”(170)

SOURCE: The Last Will and Testament of William Wood in: June 21, 1729

NOTES:

1. J. M. Treadwell, “Swift, William Wood, and the Factual Basis of Satire,” *Journal of British Studies*, vol. XV, pp. 88-89.
2. *Weekly News-Letter* (Boston), August 22, 1728.

3. J. M. Treadwell, "William Wood and the Company of Ironmasters of Great Britain," *British History*, vol. XVI, pp. 101-6; *A Letter from a Merchant at Whitehaven* (London, 1730).
4. *Weekly News-Letter*, op. cit.
5. Treadwell, op. cit., pp. 88-89.
6. *London Evening-Post*, April 9, 1730.
7. *Daily Journal* (London), May 4, 1730.
8. Ibid.
9. *Weekly News-Letter*, June 17, 1731.
10. *New York Gazette*, December 22, 1730.
11. Philip Nelson, *The Coinage of William Wood, 1722-1733* (New York: reprint, 1978).
12. Gerald P. Mander, *A History of Wolverhampton to the Early Nineteenth Century* (Wolverhampton: England, 1960), p. 103; Stebbing Shaw, *The History and Antiquities of Staffordshire* (London, 1801), vol. II, p. 162.
13. *Daily Post* (London), August 3, 1730.
14. Philip L. Mossman, "The Circulation of Irish Coinage in Pre-Federal America," *The Colonial Newsletter* (April, 1999), pp. 1908-9; Personal communication with Philip L. Mossman on November 30, 1999.
15. *Dublin Weekly Journal*, August 22, 1730.
16. *London Evening-Post*, August 4, 1730.
17. Shaw, op. cit., p. 163.



NEWS FROM COLONIAL WILLIAMSBURG

Colonial Williamsburg has named Erik Goldstein as the curator of mechanical arts and numismatics. “Erik is a widely recognized expert on medals, coins and paper money, a part of the foundation’s collection that has grown dramatically in recent years thanks to generous gifts from donors Joseph and Ruth Lasser of Scardsdale, N.Y.,” said Ronald L. Hurst, Carlisle H. Humelsine curator and vice president of collections and museums. “This knowledge and his considerable expertise on 18th century firearms and edge weapons will make him an invaluable addition to the collections team, and we are delighted to welcome him to the foundation.”

Goldstein’s publications include “18th-Century Weapons of the Royal Welsh Fuziliers From Flixton Hall” (2002) and “The Socket Bayonet in the British Army, 1687-1783” (2000). He holds a B.A. from the Parsons School of Design, and pursued graduate studies at Adelphi University. He and his family recently moved to Williamsburg from the New York area.

“I am thrilled and honored to have the opportunity to work with and develop Colonial Williamsburg’s collections of early American numismatic and exonumismatic items,” said Goldstein. “It also will be a pleasure to get to know the foundation’s collection of civilian and martial arms, which is recognized as one of the finest in the world.”

It would be great to obtain a complete listing of colonial coins in Colonial Williamsburg’s holdings. Recent reports are that their holdings are quite extensive – considerably more so than previously thought. There might be a lot of interesting information waiting to be discovered.

During August 3-6, 2003, Colonial Williamsburg and the American Numismatic Association will partner to host a very special seminar on Colonial Numismatics. Richard Doty, numismatic curator at the Smithsonian Institution and John Kraljevich, numismatist, Bowers and Merena Galleries, will join Erik Goldstein, numismatic curator at Colonial Williamsburg, and the professional staff of Colonial Williamsburg for a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to learn about 18th century numismatics in the original 18th century setting.

Participants will view Colonial Williamsburg's foremost collection of Colonial and Continental paper money; coinage from the era, including extensive sets of French, Dutch and Spanish colonial pieces; exquisite Massachusetts and New England silver; Continental Currency, Colonial copper coins and much, much more. Students will go behind the scenes of the DeWitt Wallace Museum Collections and Conservation Building at Colonial Williamsburg for demonstrations in the state-of-the-art conservation areas, photography studios and archives.

Williamsburg, Virginia was the capital of the colony of Virginia from 1699 to 1780. Here, Thomas Jefferson studied law, and later he, George Washington, Patrick Henry, and other patriot leaders plotted America's freedom from Great Britain. Today Colonial Williamsburg has been recreated with more than 500 restored and reconstructed buildings with historical interpreters representing citizens from the 18th century. Colonial Williamsburg is a living, working city. Skilled craftsmen create items like saddles, garments and cartwheels; people actually live in the homes you'll pass by, and real commerce takes place within the town's many shops and taverns.

The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation's professional staff of 3500 includes archaeologists, researchers, curators and historians who are dedicated to restoration, conservation and the vision "that the future may learn from the past."

The Colonial Numismatics Seminar tuition packages include: 3 nights in the Williamsburg Lodge or Woodlands Hotel (Sunday - Wednesday), all general education sessions (Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday), the Sunday evening welcome reception, a "Freedom Pass" for Colonial Williamsburg's historic buildings and activities, Monday dinner at one of the famous taverns on Duke of Gloucester Street and a very special dinner on Tuesday evening. Most seminar programs are held at the Williamsburg Lodge.

Prices begin at \$700. Please contact ANA Education for more information or go to http://www.money.org/edu_williamsburg.html.



CONSTELLATIO NOVA – EARLY ACCOUNT

(Syd Martin)

I've been curious about Nova Constellatio pieces – where made, where circulated, etc. As others are probably interested in this, I thought that I'd share an article I've recently come across. It's the earliest written account I've encountered of a Nova Constellatio, and is found in: Urban, Sylvanus; *The Gentleman's Magazine*; Nichols:London; October 1786; p868 and Plate II(fig 9). Quoting this article in its entirety:

"Mr. Urban, Oct. 21.

Observing in your last Magazine a representation of a copper, the coin of the renowned Protector, I beg leave to transmit to the public, through the same very entertaining channel, a description of a *halfpenny* lately struck by the United States of America, which, although of a late date, will, I presume, be thought no less curious, being the first of the kind I have seen in this kingdom. Considering the principles that actuated the

revolt of the English colonies in America, and that which brought about the protectorship in place of a royal government, the representations of the two coins would have been proper companions, had they met on the *same plate*: but, should you favor my halfpenny with a place in your next*, I shall esteem it no less fortunate to find them both in the *same volume* of your repository.

“On one side, encircled within a wreath of LAUREL, exceedingly well executed, are the letters US in cipher, surrounded with an inscription, LIBERTAS ET JUSTITIA; date, 1785. On the reverse, in the center, is a CONSTELLATION, from which issue THIRTEEN illuminated RAYS, and between each ray is a small STAR, expressive of the THIRTEEN UNITED STATES; round these rays and the stars is the following inscription: NOVA CONSTELLATIO. The new American halfpenny is in weight as three to two of the English coin.

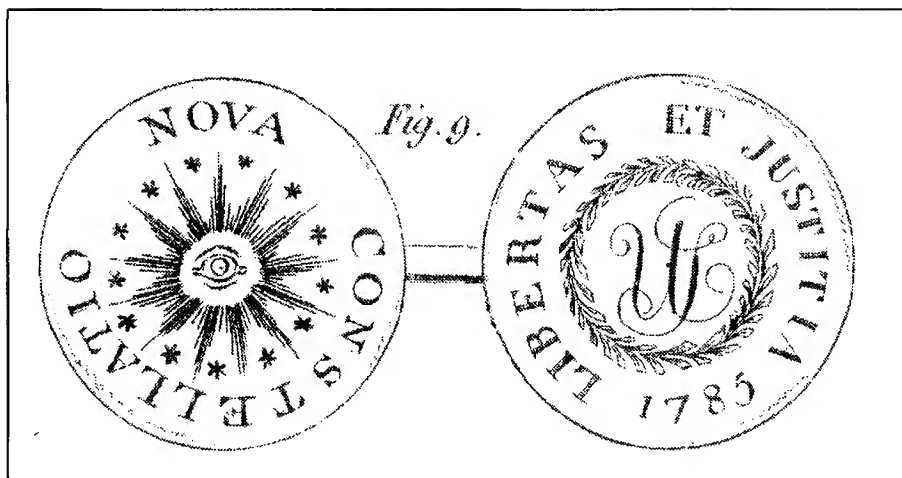
“The United States, as appears by the inscription on the front on their coin, have erected the standard of liberty and justice. But, from what we have lately heard concerning American politics, both one and the other, I fear, are known only by name throughout that vast, and once flourishing, continent.

“Yours, &c. W.B.

“P.S. It is a little remarkable that, contrary to antiquarian principles, and the practice of all other states and kingdoms, they have adopted the *vowel* in preference to the *consonant*.

*See it in plate II, fig 9.”

And, reproducing Figure 9 of its Plate II, is the following:



The drawing does not completely conform to any particular Crosby variety of 1785, and it must be regarded as representative. It is interesting to note that what we think of as the "reverse" is shown at the left in the magazine figure, which is the spot traditionally reserved for the obverse. Note that the inscription "NOVA" is shown in the magazine at the top of what we think of as the reverse. What "up" is on what we think of as the reverse has been a topic of discussion recently, and the perspective as gleaned from *The Gentleman's Magazine* of 1786 may shed light on this topic.

I presume that the "P.S." to the letter refers to the use of the "U" versus "V" in the word "JUSTITIA."



EXHIBITS AT THE C4 CONVENTION IN BOSTON

By Buell Ish, C4 Exhibit Chairman

As usual, the exhibits at the 2002 C4 convention were a focal point of the convention. I'd like thank those involved and list the exhibits for the record. The 2002 exhibits were:

1. Massachusetts Silver coinage, by Ed Sarrafian.
In ommemoration of the 350th anniversary of the Boston mint. The following varieties were on display:

OAK TREE SILVER

Shillings: Noe-2, Noe-3 (ex. Stearns, Vlack, Hain), Noe-7, Noe-10 (ex. Hain), Noe-11, Noe-13.6 (finest known).

Sixpence: Noe-16 (ex. Vlack, Picker, Hain), Noe-20, Noe-21, Noe-22.

Threepence: Noe-23, Noe-24, Noe-27.1.

Twopence: Noe-30, Noe-34.

PINE TREE SILVER

Shillings: Noe-1, Noe-5, Noe-8, Noe-11, Noe-13, Noe-15, Noe-16, Noe-17, Noe-18, Noe-19 (Crosby, Wurtzbach, Breen Plate), Noe-20, Noe-22, Noe-23, Noe-25, Noe-26.

Sixpence: Noe-33.

Threepence: Noe-34, Noe-36.

2. Indian Trade Silver, by Dave Menchell.

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These items, produced by Colonial silversmiths, were an important medium of exchange between the Colonists and Natives, particularly in the fur trade. Included in the exhibit were:

- Two examples of gorgets:
A standard British Military Officer's gorget (ca. 1775-1796) in gilt brass with the British Coat of Arms engraved, and a American made gorget in silver by Joseph Schindler, silversmith (Quebec 1763-75 and 1778-86, Mackinac 1775, Detroit 1777) with his hallmark "IS" in rectangle and decorated with an engraved beaver. The Gorget or ornamental neckpiece, derived from medieval armor, was worn by European military officers and became popular decorative items for high-ranking Indian chiefs.
- A silver crown:
A specimen with a scalloped border by Joseph Hall, silversmith, Albany, NY 1780-1801, hallmarked "I. HALL" in rectangle, found in Lee County, Mississippi. These were worn as part of a headdress, often decorated with feathers and other ornaments.
- Two silver earwheels:
One was in a radiating spokes style. It was found in Elmore County, Alabama. A second with cutout decorations, being done by Charles Arnoldi, silversmith, Montreal (1770-1817) with his hallmark "CA" script within depression.
- A George III Indian Peace Medal:
This medal (ca. 1780-1800) is in silver, 76 mm -- Betts 600, Adams 7.3. This style medal was given

to Native American Chiefs between the late Revolutionary War until the War of 1812.

- Several decorative animal effigies:

One specimen type was a cast silver beaver effigy by Simon Charles Curtius, silversmith, Montreal (1797-1801) with his "SC" hallmark, and Charles Arnoldi. Another example was a struck beaver effigy by I. F. Delzenne, silversmith, Quebec (1717-90). This is paired with the so-called "Kissing Otters" struck in silver by Louis Jackson, silversmith, Montreal (1752-69).

- Two silver crosses:

One specimen was designed with decorative punches and bilobate finials ("Montreal" style) by Alexander Munro, silversmith, Shelbourne, NS, St. John, NB (1754-1828). Another was a two-armed Lorraine Cross, referred to as "dragonflies" by the Indians, also done by Simon Charles Curtius.

3. New Jersey Coppers. 1955 Spiro Sale Reunion Exhibit, organized by Buell Ish. The exhibit theme was originally suggested by Dennis Wierzba. The descriptions were from the annotated Spiro catalog contributed by Ray Williams. Eight collectors contributed material for the exhibit. In alphabetical order, the participants were: Bill Anton, Dan Freidus, Buell Ish, George Lyman, Dave Menchell, Roger Moore, Dennis Wierzba, and Ray Williams.

The following 26 Spiro lots were present: 1431 (6-C), 1435 (7-E), 1453 (15-U), 1466 (18-M), 1468 (18-N), 1484 (23-R), 1489 (26-S), 1490 (27-j), 1495 (29-L), 1524 (39-a), 1527 (40-b), 1529 (42-c), 1548 (47-e), 1550 (48-f), 1556 (50-f), 1567 (55-m), 1575 (57-n), 1576 (58-n), 1591 (63-r), 1597 (65-u), 1601 (66-v), 1604 (68-w), 1606

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(68-w), 1614 (72-z), 1623 (77-dd), and 1630 (i brockage portion).

Additionally, the exhibit included a copy of the original auction catalog, a photo of Dr. Jacob N. Spiro taken by William Anton, Sr., and a color photograph of the Maris plate sold as lot 1642 in the Spiro sale. This last item represents a generous donation to the C4 library by William T. Anton, Jr.

I am actively soliciting exhibits for the 2003 convention. I would suggest to everyone that this years NJ exhibit and the similar exhibit in 1999, are a lot of fun for all involved. Who would like to organize a group exhibit for their specialty? Who would like to do their own exhibit? If you have an interest in exhibiting at C4, please contact me:

Buell Ish



Email: buell@vectrafitness.com



C4 LIBRARY NEWS

(Leo Shane, Librarian)

We have many new additions to the library and many people to thank. I've listed them below. Thank You to all. Your contributions are appreciated and now available to lend to our members.

John Lorenzo: VHS video, Mott Token – The Final Chapter

Dave Paling: Whytes Int'l April 2000 and Morton & Eden
November 2002 Auction Catalogs

Bill Anton: Maris Photo Plate I of NJ Coppers (Thanks also
to Buell Ish and Dennis Wierzba for receiving and
framing the plate)

Spring, 2003

Jim Spilman: Copy of W.C. Prime's *Coins in America* manuscript and extra copies of CNL #74 Sept 1986 (with preliminary text of Phil Mossman's book)

Ray Turcotte: British Museum Plates

Tony Carlotto: *Nova Constellatio* Descriptions and Plates

Ray Williams: Manuscript listing of the Spiro Collection of NJ Coppers and *New Jersey Coppers Anthology 1858-1975*

Tom Rinaldo & Ray Williams: *Copper Tomes* #1 to #10

Suggestions for additions to the library are always appreciated. Think about what you collect and make suggestions as to what you feel would be a good starter book(s) for other members.

Please consider donating books, auction catalogs, etc. to the library. Remember, those who are learning about colonials now are those who will be buying your coins later.

Below is a listing of items we have in the C4 Library. To borrow an item, please contact Leo Shane [REDACTED] or E Mail Leo.J.Shane@Honeywell.com. Please include your address and an e-mail and/or phone number in case I need to contact you. All data are strictly confidential. I will send the item to you upon verifying that you are a C4 member. When you return the book, please include the cost of postage and insurance to reimburse the club.

The loan period is 30 days after you receive the book (Honor System). You are responsible for the safe and timely return of the book to the library. Book rate will take about one week after I put it in the mail. First class is approximately 2 days. Indicate to me which method you prefer.

I will do my best to get your requests out in a timely fashion. If you are desperate for something, please E mail me as I check this frequently. Any suggestions and comments are appreciated.

Items Currently in the C4 Library

Books & Manuscripts:

Adams, John W., *United States Numismatic Literature Volume 1, 19th Century Auction Catalogs*, Mission Viejo CA, 1982

Adams, John W., *United States Numismatic Literature Volume 2, 20th Century Auction Catalogs*, Crestline CA, 1990

American Numismatic Society, *Coinage of the American Confederation Period* – edited by Philip Mossman, *Coinage of the Americas Conference at the American Numismatic Society*, New York Oct 28 1995

Barnsley, Edward R., *The Annotated Hall – A Colonial Newsletter Foundation Iterative Research Working Document, A Descriptive List Of The Coppers Issued By Authority For The State Of Connecticut For The Year 1787 - Thomas Hall MD*, Boston MA 1892 (60pages)

Barnsley, Edward R., *The Annotated EAC Connecticut Sale Of February 15 1975 – A Colonial Newsletter Foundation Iterative Research Working Document, An Analysis Of The Early American Coppers Society Convention Public Auction Sale Of February 15 1975*, Conducted by Pine Tree Auction Company Inc. (145 pages)

Betts, Wyllys C., *American Colonial History Illustrated By Contemporary Medals*, Boston MA, 1972

Carlotto, Tony, *The Copper Coins Of Vermont And Those Bearing The Vermont Name*, Chelsea MI, 1998

Carlotto, Tony, *Nova Constellatio – Variety Plates and Descriptions*, November 2001 (12 pages)

Spring, 2003

Clarke, Herman Fredrick, *John Hull A Builder Of The Bay Colony*,
Wolfeboro NH, 1993

Connecticut Historical Society – Tercentenary Celebration,
Connecticut Bills of Credit and Coins 1709-1788, Hartford CT,
1935 (14 page booklet)

Crosby, Sylvester S., *The Early Coins of America*, Lawrence MA,
1974

Greenword, Malachy, *A Journey Through The Monkalokian Rain
Forests In Search Of The Spiney Fubbaduck*, (1993 Study Of
Regal Imitations, Lightweight Tokens and Various Medalllets
Circulated In The Later Part Of The 18th Century, 51 pages)

Hall, Dr Thomas, *Copy of Manuscript; Covering All Varieties of
the Connecticut Cents Minted by the State of Connecticut Between
the Years 1785 and 1788*, State Library of Connecticut January
1919 (202 pages)

Newman, Eric P., *Coinage For Colonial Virginia*, New York NY,
1956

Newman, Eric P., *The Secret Of The Good Samaritan Shilling*,
New York NY, 1959

Newman, Eric P. and Richard G. Doty, *Studies On Money In Early
America*, New
York NY, 1976

Prime, W.C., *Coin in America – Chapter VI - Coins, Medals and
Seals Ancient and Modern*, New York NY, 1861 (Reprint of
installments in CNL No. 30 through 34, 35 pages with sketches)

Rinaldo, Tom, *Copy of Copper Tones #1 to #10*, With
introduction by Ray Williams, November 2002 (69 pages)

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Spiro, Dr Jacob N. *The Famous Collection Of New Jersey Coins*, Manuscript of coin list and text as it appeared in the Schulman catalog. With notes from Ray Williams, Bill Anton, Bobby Martin and others. (25 pages)

Thompson, Samuel, *An Essay On Coining By Samuel Thompson – Die Sinker 1793*,

Copy of Original Handwritten Manuscript and August 2002 Transcription (36 pages)

Vlack, Robert A., *Early American Coins*, Johnson City NY, 1965

Williams, Ray, *New Jersey Copper Anthology 1858 – 1975*, Sections about New Jersey Coppers from Classic Works, Distributed at the 4th C4 Convention November 1998 (138 pages)

Photographs:

We have an extensive collection of New Jersey photographs, a moderate number of Connecticuts and Vermonts and a little of most other colonial series coins. All are identified by variety. Let me know what you are interested in and I'll give you an idea of what we have for loan.

Newsletters:

Colonial Newsletter: Issues #1 (Oct 1960) to 121 (December 2002)

C4 Newsletter with highlights shown:

Vol 1 No. 1 August 1993	First Issue, First General Membership Meeting
Vol 1 No. 2 Decccmber 1993	Colonial reading list, Auction reviews Research in progress

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Vol 2 No. 1 March 1994	Auction reviews, Club business
Vol 2 No. 2 June 1994	Club business, NJ copper with WM on obverse
Vol 2 No. 3 September 1994	Club bylaws, 1994 EAC summer seminar
Vol 2 No. 4 Christmas 1994	Book news and reviews, Auction reviews
Vol 3 No. 1 March 1995	Suggested book list, Mass. silver emission sequence
Vol 3 No. 2 Summer 1995	The Morristown mint, EAC convention, Rarity scales, New discoveries
Vol 3 No. 3 Fall 1995	Historical medals, American currency
Vol 3 No. 4 Winter 1996	First convention review, Third NJ symposium
Vol 4 No. 1 Spring 1996	Betts copper, Eliasberg collection, Colonial website
Vol 4 No. 2 Fall 1996	C4 elections, Colonial happening at EAC
Vol 4 No. 3 Winter 1997	Second convention review, ANS-CNL merger, Vermont Ry. 16
Vol 5 No. 1 Spring 1997	Castorland settlement, 1787 Immunis Columbia
Vol 5 No. 2* Summer 1997	Nova Constellation coppers, George Washinton's expenses, Mott token, Machin

	Mills/Atlee, Legends on colonials
Vol 5 No. 3* Fall 1997	NJ 77-dd, English money in the colonies, Colonial red book type collecting, Rhode Island ship medal
Vol 5 No. 4 Winter 1997	Attributing Mass. Cents, NJ condition census, Identifying Vermont coppers
Vol 6 No. 1 Spring 1998	Third convention review, Machin Atlee and Buell, Machin Mills coins, Continental bills of credit, NJ "u" reverse
Vol 6 No. 2* Summer 1998	Colonial economy, References for colonial coins and currency, Canadian blacksmith tokens
Vol 6 No. 3 Fall 1998	NJ "dd" reverse, Mott token, Nova Constellatio
Vol 6 No. 4 Winter 1998	Elephant coppers, NJ 18-M, NJ rarity ratings
Vol 7 No. 1 Spring 1999	Washington Funeral Urn, The Great Hudson Chain, Washington Success Tokens
Vol 7 No. 2 Summer 1999	Gerogius Triumpho/NJ 73-aa, Jacob Perkins Link between Walter Mould/James Jarvis
Vol 7 No. 3 Fall 1999	NJ Horse Head Left, Vermont Copper Emissions, Coins and Home Security
Vol 7 No. 4 Winter 1999	Robert Morris, Abel Buell, Washington Pieces, Patrick Mint Coinage
Vol 8 No. 1 Spring 2000	NJ Condition Census, TM signature on a Vlack 14-84A, Carthagenia -- Bett's #83

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Vol 8 No. 2
Summer 2000
Billon Coinage, Driving with coins,
Colonial Rarity Scale, New Jersey Coppers

Vol 8 No. 3
Fall 2000
C4 meeting at ANA, E Groups, Wood's
Money Acceptance or Rejection in Ireland

Vol 8 No. 4
Winter 2000
Manheim-US Marshal's sale, Alexander
Hamilton and the American Economy in
1789, recent e-group threads

Vol 9 No. 1
Spring 2001
C4 meeting at EAC, C4 Library, LaRiviere
Medal collection, Wood's money, New
NJ variety 73.5-jj, Colonial Minters in
Newspapers and Court Records

Vol 9 No. 2
Summer 2001
London's View of Wood's Controversy
Sommer Islands Sojourn, HJ Varieties
R-5+ or better

Vol 9 No. 3
Fall 2001
Bylaw amendments, HMS Feversham and
Mass. Cut Silver in the Colonies, Latin
American Pillar and Bust coins

Vol 9 No. 4
Winter
C4 general meeting, Supplement 1 on Mass.
Cut Silver, Classification for Somner Islands
Coins, Walter Mould Jr.

Vol 10 No. 1
Spring 2002
C4 Library, Large & Small 3 on Wood's
Coins, Van Voorhis and Coley Silversmith,
Maryland Penny, Hain Mass. Silver auction

Vol 10 No. 2
Summer 2002
John Hull Mint and Economics of Mass
Contents, Rhode Island Ship Token, Dr.
James Mease and American Coins, Vermont
Ry 25 Final State

Vol 10 No. 3
Fall 2002
Enigmatic NE 3d, Virginia 1/2d Neuman
10C, misuse of Machin Mill name

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** Need one additional copy of Vol 5, #2 and Vol 6, #2; need two copies (have none) of Vol 5, #3.*

Auction Catalogs:

*First Annual C4 Convention Sale – The John Griffie Collection,
21 October 1995, Pensauken NJ*

*Second Annual C4 Convention Sale – The Scott Barnes Collection,
12 October 1996, Pensauken NJ*

*Third Annual C4 Convention Sale,
8 November 1997, Boston MA*

*Fourth Annual C4 Convention Sale,
21 November 1998, Boston MA*

*Fifth Annual C4 Convention Sale,
6 November 1999, Boston MA*

*Sixth Annual C4 Convention Sale – The Albany Collection of
Machin Mills Coinage, 18 November 2000, Boston MA*

*Seventh Annual C4 Convention Sale – The Bud Bibbins Collection
of Vermont Coppers, 10 November 2001, Boston MA*

*Eighth Annual C4 Convention Sale – The Jesse Patrick Collection
of Connecticut Coppers, 16 November 2002, Boston MA*

*Pine Tree Auction Co., EAC Sale Cataloged by Walter Breen, (The
Connecticut Collection), 15 January 1975, Albertson NY*

*Mayflower Coin Auctions - Mr. C.H. Stearns Collection Of
Colonial US And Canadian Coins, 2-3 December 1966, Boston*

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Whytes International Auctioners & Valuers – The Millennial Collection, 29 April 2000, Dublin Ireland (Irish coins plus St. Patricks, Wood's and Voce Populi) no PRL

Bowers and Merena Galleries – The Collections of Phillip Flannagan, 29 November – 1 December 2001, Baltimore MD

Morton & Eden Ltd. – Ancient, British and World Coins, 13 – 14 November 2002, London England no PRL

Videos:

VHS: *Collecting Colonial Coins*, Mary Sauvain, 1994 Long Beach Expo Educational Seminar

VHS: *Money – History In Your Hands*, James Earl Jones, 1995 ANA / PNG Production

VHS: *New Jersey, Connecticut, Vermont, Massachusetts*, Educational Forum
1996 Second Annual C4 Convention

VHS: *Collecting Colonials – Dan Freidus, Grading Colonials – Bobby Martin*, Educational Forum 1997 Third Annual C4 Convention

VHS: *New Jersey Symposium*, Educational Forum 1997 Third Annual C4 Convention

VHS: *Machin Mills, Vermont, Massachusetts Silver, Massachusetts Copper, Connecticut*, Educational Forum 1997 Third Annual C4 Convention

VHS: *The Stepney Hoard Of Connecticut Coppers – Forty Eight Years After The Fact – Dr. Philip Mossman*, Inaugural Groves Forum – ANS, 18 April 1998

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VHS: *Mott Token – The Final Chapter – John Lorenzo, ANA Numismatic Theater – 1 August 2002* (with handouts)

Miscellaneous:

Bylaws of the Colonial Coin Collector's Club, Nov. 2001 (9 pp)

British Museum Plates featuring British, Irish, Wood's and Voce Populi Coins. B & W photos, actual size. (7 plates, 152 coins)

Binder of Material Presented at The Third NJ Copper Symposium, Held in conjunction with the First Annual C4 Convention – 20 October 1995, (Includes Walter Breen's 1955 Unpublished Manuscript on NJs as interpreted by Ray Williams, 135 pages)

Maris-Photo-Plate-I of the original plate sold at the Spiro auction. This is a large color photograph of the plate approximately 22"H X 25"W. It contains pictures of 140 coins and is framed and suitable for display or study.

Price List: *Colonial And Continental Currency*, Denly's Of Boston, 1994, Boston MA (28 pages)

Editor's note: we should all thank Leo for getting our library in order, and for establishing an approach for expanding on it and for making it more accessible and useful to the membership.

Heard on the grapevine: Bob Vlack's book dealing with French Colonial coins that circulated in North America is finally at the printer. We await it with baited breath!



RESULTS OF NOVEMBER 2002 C4 AUCTION

LOT#	CLOSE	LOT#	CLOSE	LOT#	CLOSE	LOT#	CLOSE	LOT#	CLOSE
1	1700	51	650	101	200	151	250	201	800
2	800	52	460	102	250	152	40	202	300
3	325	53	190	103	425	153	65	203	300
4	1100	54	110	104	75	154	180	204	40
5	4550	55	120	105	325	155	1100	205	80
6	2900	56	150	106	135	156	75	206	135
7	2700	57	150	107	130	157	60	207	120
8	235	58	130	108	90	158	140	208	11500
9	110	59	80	109	150	159	900	209	110
10	825	60	425	110	60	160	375	210	70
11	300	61	80	111	650	161	120	211	70
12	525	62	325	112	1700	162	160	212	1200
13	300	63	120	113	3400	163	275	213	11000
14	240	64	750	114	80	164	525	214	500
15	110	65	575	115	no lot	165	350	215	70
16	250	66	550	116	215	166	9500	216	60
17	750	67	500	117	1700	167	160	217	80
18	100	68	210	118	400	168	100	218	40
19	500	69	500	119	150	169	425	219	160
20	225	70	50	120	100	170	130	220	40
21	1100	71	205	121	1300	171	850	221	110
22	250	72	140	122	70	172	110	222	105
23	300	73	50	123	130	173	140	223	50
24	1450	74	1050	124	180	174	225	224	35
25	110	75	375	125	1300	175	150	225	95
26	70	76	80	126	90	176	2700	226	105
27	325	77	180	127	200	177	6750	227	160
28	130	78	2200	128	80	178	90	228	325
29	325	79	80	129	80	179	80	229	80
30	50	80	110	130	600	180	275	230	135
31	90	81	650	131	250	181	200	231	85
32	90	82	250	132	240	182	450	232	275
33	80	83	200	133	200	183	50	233	180
34	130	84	4250	134	200	184	40	234	750
35	60	85	80	135	170	185	155	235	350
36	110	86	65	136	80	186	2500	236	75
37	240	87	40	137	400	187	40	237	650
38	750	88	375	138	130	188	40	238	120
39	50	89	80	139	800	189	100	239	850
40	170	90	375	140	100	190	90	240	250
41	30	91	425	141	40	191	110	241	35
42	10	92	80	142	40	192	80	242	90
43	80	93	800	143	1100	193	80	243	350
44	60	94	425	144	50	194	325	244	525
45	70	95	280	145	900	195	300	245	125
46	1100	96	575	146	110	196	7500	246	60
47	160	97	220	147	50	197	60	247	50
48	135	98	350	148	2200	198	350	248	170
49	360	99	125	149	22000	199	100	249	160
50	375	100	110	150	1400	200	850	250	35

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LOT# CLOSE	LOT# CLOSE	LOT# CLOSE	LOT# CLOSE	LOT# CLOSE
251 300	301 160	351 75	401 1900	450 275
252 215	302 100	352 110	402 225	451 110
253 6500	303 85	353 200	403 165	452 1500
254 575	304 1200	354 275	404 1000	453 30
255 500	305 250	355 150	405 260	454 30
256 60	306 185	356 180	406 1250	455 375
257 110	307 375	357 2200	407 250	456 160
258 50	308 200	358	408 2800	457 310
259 275	309 225	359 175	409 950	458 850
260 1700	310 325	360 200	410 525	459 2600
261 475	311 90	361 250	411 70	460 500
262 110	312 575	362	412 300	461 375
263 60	313 1700	363 425	413 275	462 275
264 110	314 70	364 200	414 1150	463 250
265 180	315 425	365 120	415 575	464 110
266 225	316 1000	366 850	416 140	465 80
267 160	317 850	367 750	417 225	466 200
268 475	318 145	368 350	418 525	467 110
269 105	319 3600	369 425	419 170	468 4000
270 350	320 150	370 230	420 140	469 285
271 210	321 385	371 500	421 350	470 350
272 170	322 90	372 250	422 40	471 500
273 60	323 275	373 1200	423 140	472 225
274 650	324 120	374 500	424 275	473 160
275 800	325 225	375 225	425 70	474 140
276 80	326 500	376 170	426 105	475 220
277 950	327 60	377 675	427 135	476 375
278 70	328 425	378 450	428 225	477 225
279 60	329 350	379 250	429 1800	478 240
280 900	330 275	380 180	430 425	479 170
281 90	331 100	381 250	431 450	480 750
282 500	332 40	382 900	432 125	481 950
283 110	333 125	383 200	433 1700	482 125
284 600	334 160	384 80	434 450	483 150
285 140	335 75	385 160	435 1100	484 450
286 75	336 120	386 425	436 80	485 285
287 400	337 110	387 450	437 210	486 115
288 950	338 375	388 325	438 1000	487 180
289 80	339 145	389 800	439 475	488 250
290 110	340 120	390 525	440 225	489 925
291 100	341 625	391 180	441 110	490 625
292 1350	342 700	392 120	442 1000	491 600
293 525	343 55	393 150	443 140	492 850
294 300	344 55	394 290	444 775	493 475
295 210	345 120	395 325	445 225	494 300
296 100	346 55	396 150	446 375	495 1100
297 80	347 60	397 475	446a 475	496 150
298 350	348 155	398 400	447 130	497 900
299 90	349 350	399 200	448 300	498 1075
300 850	350 150	400 200	449 140	499 325

Spring, 2003

LOT#	CLOSE	LOT#	CLOSE	LOT#	CLOSE
500	750	550	15	600	40
501	950	551	30	601	850
502	135	552	35	602	no lot
503	375	553	40	603	15
504	150	554	50	604	10
505	325	555	25	605	15
506	190	556	325	606	35
507	100	557	15	607	15
508	240	558	65	608	500
509	725	559	55	609	50
510	180	560	15	610	10
511	210	561	45	611	
512	160	562	35	to	Withdrawn
513	1000	563	20	617	
514	175	564	40	618	130
515	110	565	60	619	80
516	270	566	40	620	130
517	3700	567	40	621	15
518	210	568	50	622	
519	220	569	55	to	no lot
520	375	570	20	629	
521	150	571	60	630	20
522	250	572	35	631	120
523	300	573	10	632	175
524	160	574	15		
525	425	575	15		
526	275	576	50		
527	65	577	15		
528	400	578	15		
529	775	579	60		
530	310	580	25		
531	1000	581	55		
532	100	582	30	LOT#	CLOSE
533	60	583	40	DL1	100
534	8000	584	55	DL2	40
535	180	585	25	DL3	110
536	350	586		DL4	80
537	525	587	25	DL5	70
538	225	588	85	DL6	150
539	1575	589	50	DL7	60
540	500	590	30	DL9	125
541	150	591	90		100
542	325	592	45	DL10	80
543	400	593	30	DL11	80
544		594	30	DL12	20
545	285	595	15	DL13	110
546	875	596	60	DL14	90
547	950	597	75	DL15	40
548	15	598	5	DL16	190
549	20	599	40	Lou's	60

TOTAL , Regular Lots	\$252,390
TOTAL , Special Lots	<u>\$1,505</u>
GRAND TOTAL	\$253,895

PRICES SHOWN ARE HAMMER
PRICES, AND DO NOT INCLUDE
THE BUYER'S COMMISSION
OF 10%.

NOTE: Lots indicated in italics had
an incorrect picture shown in the
catalog.



Classified Ads

Ads for this newsletter can be purchased as follows:

	1 issue	2 issues	3 issues	Copy size
1 page	\$50	\$75	\$125	4-1/2"x 7-1/2"
1/2 page	30	45	75	4-1/2"x 3-3/4"

If you want to include a photo with your ad there will be an additional \$10 charge. Black and white photo needed, size can be adjusted to fit. Please send check with your ad. We accept camera ready copy or any Microsoft Word compatible computer file.

All members also have the right to include a free classified ad in the newsletter of up to 13 lines of text.



This copper collector needs only this one colonial: 1787 Massachusetts half cent, grade VG10-F15 (overall nice).

Larry Knee



Serious collector wishes to buy a Wood's Hibernia "Star before date" halfpenny – Breen #149. Condition is secondary if the star & date are clear. Also interested in buying silver Wood's Hibernia halfpence. Syd Martin, [REDACTED]

or email to sfmartin21@comcast.net.

George Fuld, Sc.D.



Leo.J.Shane@Honeywell.com



FOR SALE: CD of high-resolution digital images of my reference collection of Contemporary Counterfeit British & Irish 1/2d & 1/4d, approximately 600 different specimens. Organized by Major Type, Date and Families where appropriate, with additional material on Major Errors and Die Breaks...\$45 post paid.

Registered buyers, if you'd like, will be added to a distribution list that will receive updates by email with images attached of new specimens of major varieties and Families as they are identified.

For more information, see

http://www.geocities.com/copperclem/Counterfeits_page3.html

Clem Schettino

copperclem@attbi.com



CoinFacts (at www.coinfacts.com) is a free Internet resource with a nice section for Colonial coin collectors. The goal is to illustrate and describe each Colonial coin variety, many of which have already been completed. Please visit often -- the site is being built for YOU. If you need any help navigating the site, simply email me. Ron Guth, President, CoinFacts.com, Inc.

ron@coinfacts.com





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GSNA/ANA Coin Grading and Counterfeit Detection Seminar Announced

The Garden State Numismatic Association (GSNA) is sponsoring a three day ANA Coin Grading and Counterfeit Detection Seminar May 12-14 to precede the annual GSNA Convention scheduled for May 15-17, 2003 to be held in Somerset, New Jersey.

The Seminar will cover the grading and counterfeit detection of U.S. copper, silver and gold coins and includes a session on EAC grading standards. Cost is \$325 for GSNA members and \$350 for non members. GSNA annual dues are \$10.00 per year for those wishing to join to obtain the reduced member rate.

Seminar spaces may be reserved with a \$50.00 non refundable deposit. Checks should be made payable to GSNA.

The Seminar will be held at the DoubleTree Hilton, the GSNA Convention Hotel, with rooms available at a GSNA rate of \$79.00 per night. Room reservations may be made by calling: 1-800-222-TREE (8733) and indicating conference code: NUM.

The Seminar is already being subscribed, so those interested should reserve their Seminar and room spaces as soon as possible.

GSNA, ANA Club Life Member #17 founded in 1976, is the association of all New Jersey clubs. Full information about the Association, Convention, Facilities and Seminar is available on the web site: www.GSNA.org.

Those without access to the web may request a Seminar information packet by contacting the GSNA at PO Box 526 Oldwick, NJ 08858 or calling: 908-236-2880.

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